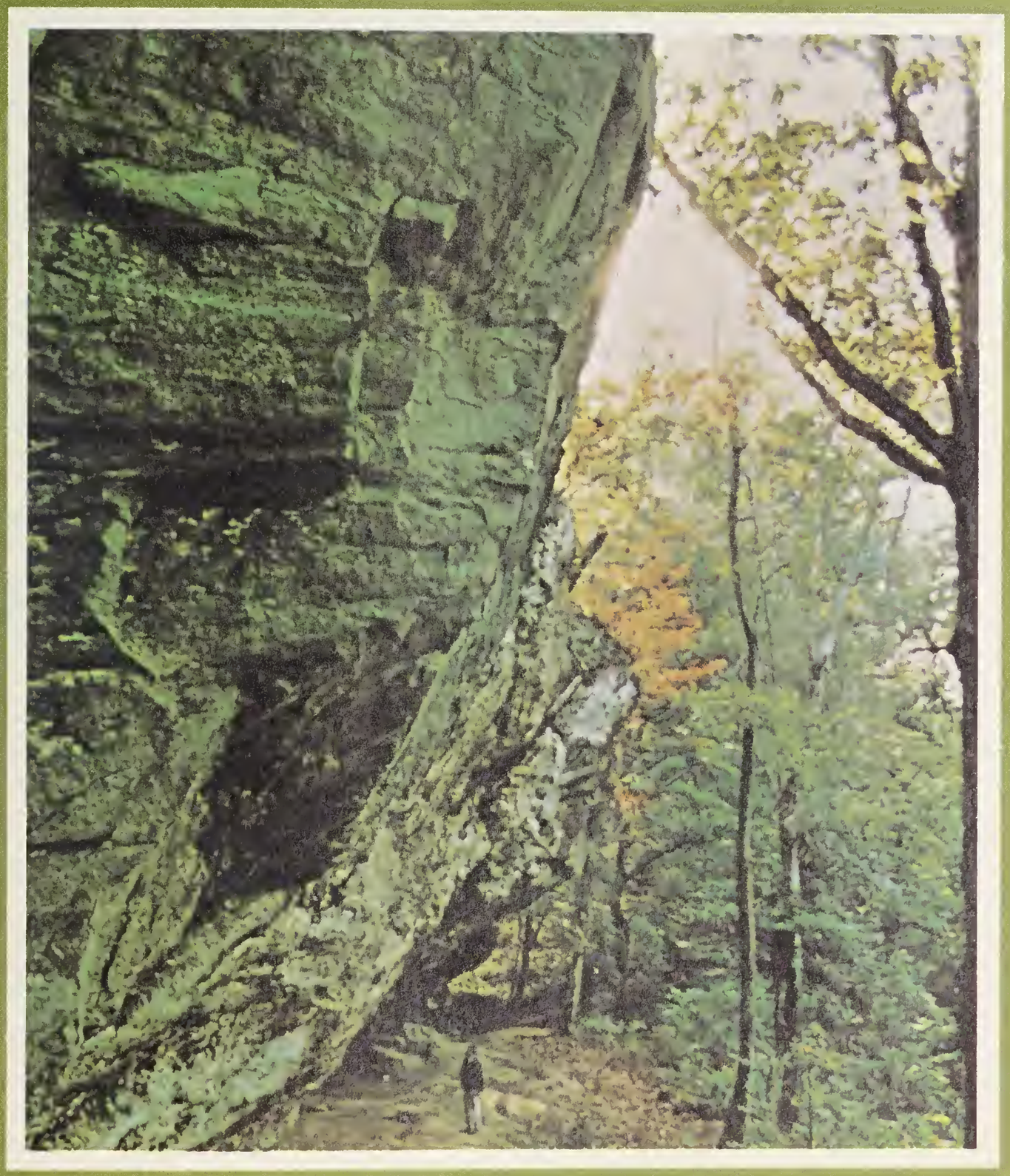

Carolina Country

JULY, 1972

In answer to your (Teen Roundtable) question, I definitely do not think high schools should do away with exams. I will be 83 Oct. 17. I loved school. The day I learned to read was the happiest day of my life. I am the mother of 11 children, eight still living. My advice to all young people is to study and get all the education you can.

Mrs. Margaret A. Mills
Rt. 1, Watha

Your magazine proves to be valuable to me in many ways. It is both entertaining and useful. I love the recipes and sewing notions. Your consumer advice (Consumer News) is always one of the most important items to both my family and myself.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton
Sparta

The doctor was taking my little girl's blood pressure. The doctor asked her, "Do you know what I am doing?" She replied, "Yes, blowing up my arm."

Mrs. Howard Shelton
Rt. 1, Arart

My family and I enjoy Carolina Country from cover to cover. I especially enjoy your patterns, recipes and helpful hints. I have three growing girls, ages 5, 10 and 14, who are always looking for something new. We are also very proud of our co-op and the wonderful way it serves each and every one of us.

Mrs. Wade E. Everett, Jr.
Hassell

My granddaughter, Dixie Jo Williams, age 7, wrote this poem at school for her teacher recently:

A Spark

Pat owned a park. And Pat had a son named Mark.
And Mark had a friend named Clark.
Mark and Clark were walking down the street
And Mark saw a spark.
Why are you looking at that spark?
Oh I want to take it to the park.
Silly Billy said Clark you
can't take a spark to the park.

Mrs. Columbus Williams
Rt. 2, Yadkinville

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Read Monthly in More Than 200,000 Homes.
Vol. 4 No. 7 July, 1972

James A. Chaney, Editor

Edward E. Brown, Jr.
Associate Editor-Advertising Manager
Brenda Sargent
Carolina Homemaker Editor

Official Publication
North Carolina Electric
Membership Corporation

J.C. Brown, Jr. General Manager

COVER — Raven Rock State Park, on the Cape Fear near Mamers, is a heavily wooded area still largely in its natural state. The rock from which it takes its name is a ledge of moss-covered quartzite and slate that towers 150 feet above the river. The park is the territory served by South River EMC of Dunn. We used the picture for our cover because this is the camping season and The Carolina Homemaker features an article on camping.

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BRIGHTEN THE CORNER WHERE YOU ARE

When I was a child, my Sunday school class used to sing "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." I've forgotten the rest of the words. When I read about ecology, the environment and pollution, I wonder if everybody else hasn't forgotten, too.

Pollution is a people problem. It won't be solved until all of us realize it is.

Blocking the construction of dams, reservoirs and power plants makes headlines, but no real headway will be made towards our ecological goals until each of us does more to brighten the corner where we are.

Granted the conservationists are right, it is illogical to deny people the benefits of flood control and water supply projects and reasonably priced utility service in the name of conservation while the most obvious desecration of the environment continues unchecked.

The incongruity of it all confronts you wherever you live, along every street and road you travel, because all of us everywhere are living with and contributing to pollution; and the Conservation Crusade will succeed only if we deal first with the pollution we create as individuals and permit in our communities.

Think of what could be accomplished if everyone cleared his property of abandoned cars, appliances, and the other junk we all allow to accumulate. Imagine how much pollution could be eliminated if we would teach our children not to discard candy wrappers, cartons, drink cups, cans and bottles wherever they happen to finish consuming the contents— and would practice what we teach.

Imagine, too, how much better our environment would be if we insisted our local and state governments adopt and rigorously enforce anti-litter and anti-dumping laws. And by united action as consumers we could force manufacturers to end the wasteful annual model changes and built-in obsolescence responsible for much of our junk and compel processors to reduce the packaging which adds to the cost of everything we buy and generates tons of waste paper, aluminum and plastic.

We are burying ourselves in our own wastes. We, not the dam builders, the utilities industry nor the other popular targets of ecological exasperation, are thoughtlessly the major culprits. If we really want to brighten our environment, we've got to start with ourselves.

Jim Chaney

INSIDE CAROLINA COUNTRY

a commentary by J.C. Brown Jr., general manager, North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation.

Please Mr. President, Don't Eat the Rabbit

AN ELEVEN–YEAR-OLD friend who for many years has yearned for a pet rabbit related a dream recently which seems to symbolize a universal human predicament.

"Last night, I dreamed I had two dollars and bought a pet rabbit," she volunteered.

"That's nice," I said.

"But I ate it," she sighed. "I knew I was supposed to do something with it, and then I remembered I was supposed to feed it."

Encouraged by a fascinated breakfast audience, she continued, "I threw up and tried to put it together again but –" whereupon her audience left her.

FARMERS AND RURAL PEOPLE are facing somewhat the same frustration and confusion. Acting under Presidential pressure, the Congress appears favorably inclined to pass H.R. 6962 which is sometimes known as a bill to reorganize the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and reorganization is in style.

The bill is called more accurately by its critics the "Super Hud" (Housing and Urban Development Agency), and "the bill to kill REA, Farmers Home Administration and rural development."

We admire the President's desire to create efficiency and more serviceable programs for rural people, but 19 major farm organizations which have analyzed the bill say it will have the opposite effect while killing off two of the most economical and successful programs in government – REA and Farmers Home.

Rather than reorganize the Department of Agriculture, the bill will take it apart in little-bitty pieces (probably losing some in the process) and assign the agencies elsewhere.

The bill proposes that REA and Farmers Home Admistration go to a new, urban-oriented Department of Community Development dominated by HUD which has been a failure in rural housing programs. Working with many rural electric cooperatives, Farmers Home has made excellent progress in making loans for low-income houses in rural areas.

North Carolina farmers should also fear that the ingestion of such action agencies as REA by super departments will leave the Department of Agriculture with nothing but the commodity programs which are none too popular in metropolitan America, and that's where the congressional votes are. So stripped of its supporters, USDA would not long justify or politically maintain its cabinet-level status (it was the President's original proposal to outright reduce it from cabinet status). Should that happen, farmers would lose their strongest voice and access to the Administration.

The bill is vague as to how the REA loan program would be administered in the new Department of Community Development, or how it would be coordinated with the rural electric cooperatives' own bank, known as CFC. At present, the coordination is pretty simple and efficient. The Administration has proposed adding two thick layers of fat to REA by creating 10 regional and an unknown number of subregional offices. There is nothing logical or economical in such an organizational structure. It is ironic that while planning additional layers of bureacracy, the Administration has ordered REA to cut its existing staff, which is already small and overworked.

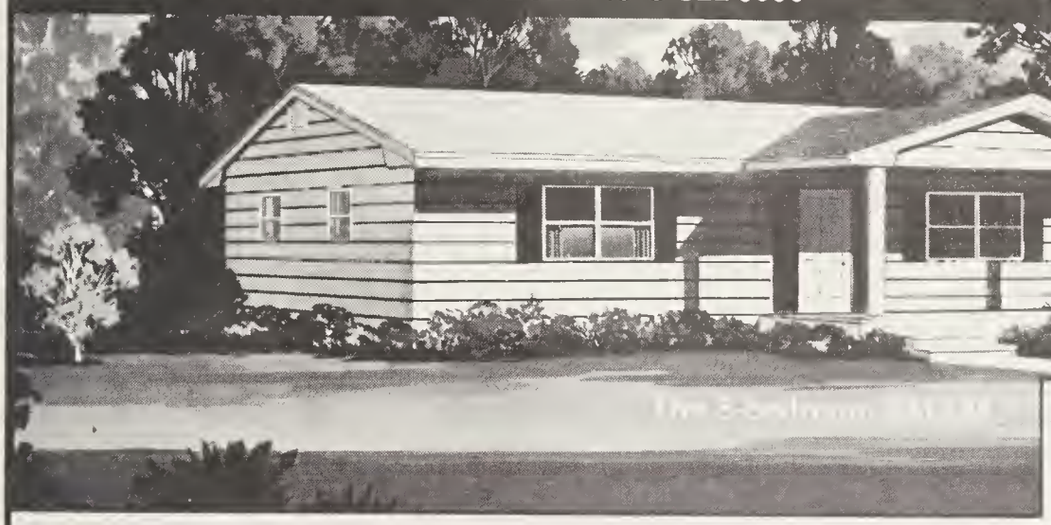
Congressman L.H. Fountain of North Carolina voted in committee to remove REA and FHA from the bill, and when that failed, voted against the whole bill; nevertheless, pushed by the President, it came out of committee by a 27-7 vote.

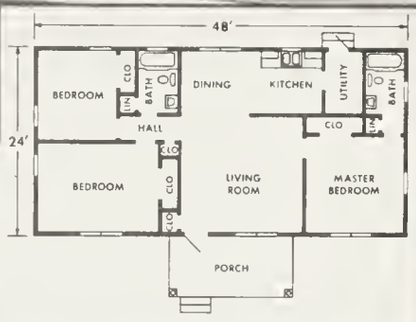
Nobody likes to kill a President's bill outright, but that's the only choice left to rural people and their supporters. It's a case of eat or be eaten.

We feel it would be very much in the interest of rural people and all taxpayers to write their congressmen and urge the defeat of H.R. 6962.

BILL SMITH, manager

"Price? It's important.... quality construction is, too.... I'll help you with both...."





Here's a man that has a plan to help you build a quality home, on your property, that's low in cost.

This is Mr. Bill Smith, manager of Jim Walter Homes in Birmingham, Ala. If you live near Birmingham, just call Bill on the phone or stop by to see him. But if you don't live nearby, it doesn't really matter, because there is another Jim Walter Homes manager near you. And, just like Bill Smith, he also has a plan to help you build a quality home on your property and keep your cost low. You see, all Jim Walter managers are pretty much the same. That is, each one is selected because he is friendly . . . easy to talk to . . . he "understands." And, he has been trained . . . trained to work for you, his customer, and to explain to you all the advantages of building the Jim Walter way. He'll show you more than twenty models from which you may select your new home, and then, if you are willing to do some of your own inside finishing . . . he'll show you how to cut your costs, down to the bare minimum . . . he'll explain how we will stop at almost ANY stage of inside completion and allow you to finish the rest yourself . . . to save you money. You can do just about as much or as little as you want. He'll tell you about construction of your new home . . . go into all the details of the quality inspections he'll make all the way from the time the foundation is set, until the entire outside is completely finished. He'll inspect the floor joists, the framing, the roof rafters, roofing, siding, windows and painting. He'll see to it that you do get QUALITY CONSTRUCTION from the bottom to the top.

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The Violets

Photography by Bill Sargent

On a knoll at the far edge of the tobacco field, a small grove of tall cedars stood sentinel. As you walked from the farmhouse towards them, you could see the remains of an old iron fence. When you reached the fence, you could see the tombstones and markers over which the cedars watched.

Once every homeplace had such quiet groves, and in them, chisled on the tombstones, were the names of your forbears.

Older members of your family would tell you stories about the family graveyard. How your grandfather's father had hidden swords and guns beneath a coffin in one of the graves when the Yankees came through. How there was supposed to be an iron chest full of silverware buried during the War and for some reason never dug up.

As a child you would climb over the iron fence, read the inscriptions and gather violets that curiously seemed always to flourish there.

If you were to return to the old homeplace now, you well might find all traces of the old cemetery obliterated. As farms changed hands, and farmlands became housing developments, or golf courses, or underwent the other changes that have taken place in rural areas since World War II, the family cemetery has largely disappeared. Those which have not vanished have been overrun with briars and honey suckle. Only here and there in North Carolina now can be found family graveyards with fences and stones still intact and families which still keep them in the old tradition.

The story of the vanishing family graveyards is also the story of many other things which once were familiar across North Carolina.

The old log tobacco curing barns with tepees of split logs for their kilns, the old wells with their little A roofs and one bucket which went down when the other was pulled up, the "dairies" where milk and butter were kept cool and other perishables were stored, and of course the old privies; they all have largely vanished.

With them have gone the little stores which farmers kept for the convenience of themselves, tenants, field hands and neighbors; the little plank churches, the old frame schoolhouses, the depots by the railroad tracks and the small post offices which often stood nearby.

You find them occasionally as you travel along the backroads: the old stores with fading and rusting sings; the old post offices with lettering so weather-worn you barely can make out "U.S. Post Office" and the name of the place; the old school and church buildings sagging and with windows gone, serving sometimes for the storage of feed, fertilizer or farm equipment which has largely gone to rust, or empty of all except old memories.

And such memories – different for each of us.

Remember how you would go with your father to the post office near the depot and wait with others like yourselves for the train which brought the mail?

And how, after the postmaster (or in many cases, the postmistress) had sorted out the contents of the mail sack, you would wish there had been a package for your house? Mamma had ordered things from the mail order catalogue. Hopefully the next mail would bring them.

If you were school age in the Twenties and Thirties, you will remember how on Saturdays everybody gathered at the two or three stores in what was called "town." The stores carried everything from groceries to clothing, from kerosene to farm supplies. Many had a porch across the front where your elders would sit and talk while you wondered whether to spend your nickel on the big Pepsi or the big orange from the drink box – or the biggest nickel candy bar.

The barns were as much a part of your life as keeping the woodbox filled for your mother and going to Sunday School at the old white clapboard church.

You would help clean the stalls in the barns where the family's cows spent the nights, driving the cows out in the morning after milking and driving back from the pasture at dusk. And you would put feed in the troughs for the mules and play in the hay in the loft.

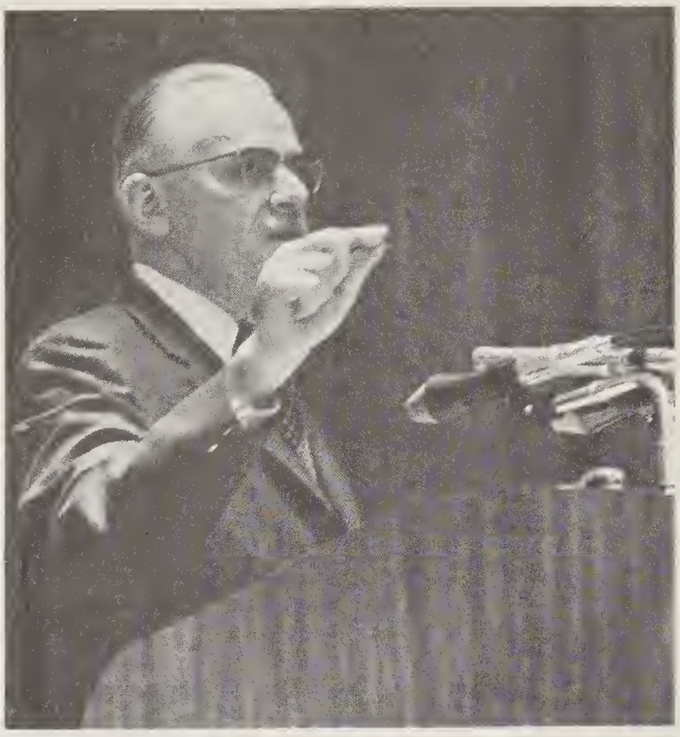
When the tobacco was ready to come out of the field, you would take your turn at night keeping the fires going in the kilns of the old log, clay-chinked curing barns, and listen while somebody older, who knew about such things, would tell about the first World War or some tall story about hunting or ghosts to keep himself and you awake.

The old barns, like the old family graveyards, are now in a way ghosts themselves.

They are symbols of our past, but the life they represented shaped for many of us our futures. For in North Carolina today, there are many lawyers, doctors, journalists, educators and business leaders who might never have strived so hard to get to and through college if they had not been so anxious to escape the toil and economic uncertainty that in their boyhood, in the era of the hoe and the mule, was the lot of the farmer.

They have escaped. But they have not forgotten. The memories of their boyhood grow fonder as the years mellow them, and they wish they could go back. And they wonder if the violets would be there if they did.

Jim Chaney



Agriculture Secretary Butz

EMCs Putting Power Into Rural Development

A member of the President's Cabinet, Dr. Earl L. Butz, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, came to North Carolina last month. He spoke at the annual meeting of Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, held June 3 in Boone. His prepared remarks follow. We present them here because so much of what Dr. Butz said applies to the members, directors, management and employees of all of North Carolina's taxpaying, consumer-owned electric cooperatives, and because a Cabinet officer, speaking in North Carolina, recognized, and officially endorsed, the all-important role of the EMCs in providing leadership for rural development.

Dr. Earl L. Butz
U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

You are in the business of growth and building for the future. This annual meeting of one of the nation's outstanding electric membership corporations gives me a timely opportunity to discuss a subject that is of great concern to the President and the current Administration – the key part that our rural countryside will play in America's development during the coming decade.

All of us here today have much in common. Our roots are in rural America. We know and appreciate the deep meaning, the basic values, of life in the countryside. Farm people work every day with the wonders of the life process; they know what it means to take care of growing things. Country life is home-centered, church-centered, community-centered. It puts a premium on work, production, self-reliance, responsibility, respect and consideration for others, and good old-fashioned patriotism. These are the qualities that mark the true greatness of a people and of our nation – they create the true American character – they are our most precious assets.

Vast changes are sweeping through this beloved land of ours – and every concerned citizen has good reason to feel an obligation not only to safeguard and cherish these essential qualities, but to help foster their growth. A strong, productive, thriving rural America, where the basic values flourish, will be as important to our nation as the heart is to the human body.

In our own lifetime, we have seen a rapid speed-up of the shift from a once predominantly agricultural America to an urban society. We have seen industry, commerce, and population gravitate to the cities. Another phenomenon of the times is that machines and computers do so much work that more people are employed in the service trades than in the production industries – we have entered what some call the post-industrial era.

This is an era of compaction – 75 percent of our population is jammed onto less than 2 percent of our land. This compaction of human beings helps breed discontent, abuses the environment, stifles pride, and deteriorates society. Such conditions no doubt are contributing to changes in life styles, in attitudes toward established standards of conduct and morality, changes in people's evaluation of traditional principles.

Somewhere along the line – and it could be sooner than we expect – our compacted society will rebound from the conditions that now prevail. Circumstances seem certain to force many Americans to turn to the rural countryside for elbow room, fresh air, clean water, natural beauty, and security. If we're smart, we'll make ready and do our best to avoid the mistakes of urban areas that just grew like Topsy.

The urgency of making sound plans and preparations now was what motivated President Nixon when he called for a policy of balanced national growth in his first State of the Union Address. It is why this Administration has concentrated more attention and more funding on rural development than ever before. The need for balanced, controlled rural growth is integral with the President's advocacy of the New Federalism, with government decentralized and brought closer to local people.

The Administration and Department of Agriculture intend to continue building the right kind of developmental programs for rural America – programs whose success, however, will depend on the actions that country people like you can carry out.

We need innovative programs that will bring more of the nation's economic growth to the rural countryside. Sound programs that will encourage local investment and create permanent jobs. Sensible programs that will strengthen the farm economy and allow more farm people to find opportunities for financial success and a good living in the country.

I am well aware that in certain farm communities, rural development is none too popular or exciting a subject. I don't blame any farmer for feeling apprehensive that as a redistribution of population takes place, urban headaches may tend to be transferred to the countryside. But this need not happen if local people, local planning boards, local rural development committees and other units of local government get into the important work of shaping their own future.

I wish that those who have doubts about rural development could see what the Blue Ridge Corporation has accomplished here in your 5-county area and the adjacent northwestern part of North Carolina. As I rode today through the countryside, I found it hard to believe that only a few years ago, up to around 1960, it was rated as a disadvantaged and economically depressed tip of Appalachia. Hardship, rundown farms, more than half of the homes unsound and lacking indoor plumbing, a scarcity of good schools, few job opportunities – these were the order of the day during the 1940's and most of the 1950's.

But you had some good things going for you – assets that can be found in every rural community. You had self-pride, for one. You had a determination to build something better. You had this magnificent natural setting of mountains and streams. You had people with initiative. And you had the REA and the Blue Ridge EMC.

It's not necessary to trace the record of the transformation you have achieved, starting when people began to clean up their yards, mend their fences, paint their mail boxes, and repair their streets and roads. In the years since the Blue Ridge EMC was established, you have proved what can be done in any rural area by providing effective leadership, technical assistance, and the availability of reliable, low-cost electricity.

I understand that in the last 5 years alone, more than 3,500 new homes have been built in this area, adding millions of dollars to local tax bases; since 1961, 41 new industrial plants have been established in the 5 Blue Ridge counties and 90 existing plants expanded, creating 8,500 new jobs; the total number employed in industry in 1971 was 45 percent greater than in 1961. Rural development really means something with accomplishments like that.

During the past decade, 12 new high schools have been opened up as this area has grown – and two community colleges. There are the best kinds of dividends from rural development – and the best foundations for the future.

I would like to see many other rural areas take a page from your book, especially the page that has to do with the training of young people, and older folks as well, who have never shared in gainful employment. I refer in particular to your "Job 70" program of human resource development.

Blue Ridge has also helped bring together resources for education and employment to provide training for specific jobs in industry. As a result, local people have not had to leave home to seek work – the jobs have been created close to their homes. And prospective employers have received valuable assistance in recruiting and training workers to run their machines.

What we are seeing happen here is a healthy economic growth all across the board. I was particularly interested to learn, for example, that during the decade from 1961 to 1971, agricultural income in this 5-county area increased 120 percent, from $37.5 million to $82.7 million. And the Blue Ridge EMC has shared in the region's progress. Its annual operating revenues increased from 24 in 1961 to 124 today – they account for a full 25 percent of all the energy you sell.

Of all the virtues that farmers and their rural neighbors learn from their earliest childhood years, one of the most important is the realization that if you would have more, you must produce more. Farmers know that. Congress could pass a law tomorrow guaranteeing everybody a free loaf of bread. But none of us would get that bread unless someone got up early tomorrow morning and baked 208 million loaves and distributed them. Only people who work do that. Without production, without somebody raising the crops or mining the minerals or running the factories or making the deliveries, we have nothing.

I wish the other rural communities throughout the land – and the cities as well – could see what you of the Blue Ridge EMC are doing here. You weren't satisfied just to sit still and wait for hand-outs to come from Washington or Raleigh. You rolled up your sleeves and went to work. I was especially impressed with Cecil Viverette's excellent statement in your 1971 Annual Report that more than 90 percent of the employees of this cooperative were personally involved in the development of their communities last year. With this fine example, about one fifth of the area's population – most of them Blue Ridge members – are working in community projects.

You may think of electricity as your stock in trade – your most important product – the energy that is going to be needed increasingly for the farms and industries and tourist trade here in northwest North Carolina. But the real power in rural development will be the power of leadership. This is the greatest product that your organization or any rural cooperative has to offer.

Keep your sights set on that all-important product. Keep planting it. Cultivate it. Nourish it as a farmer would care for his prize crop. Hybridize it through your contacts and efforts with the Northwest North Carolina Development Association, planning groups, young people's organizations, and business firms.

And as a result, my hope is that you may reap a rich harvest of skilled, far-sighted leadership people to guide the destinies of this growing Blue Ridge area for years and years to come.

Woodrow Wilson and Cabinet at the end of the war years. North Carolina's Josephus Daniels is third from President's left.

Tar Heels in the Wilson Era

By Philip A. Grant Jr.

At noon on April 2, 1917 the Sixty-Fifth Congress was called to order and on the same evening met in joint session to hear President Woodrow Wilson request a declaration of war against Germany. Within four days both the House of Representatives and the Senate had acceded to the President's request.

Between the time of Wilson's historic address and the adjournment of the Sixty-Fifth Congress on March 4, 1919 the United States played a pivotal role in the winning of World War I, experienced the difficulties and adjusting to a wartime economy, and faced a multitude of serious domestic and international problems.

Throughout this fateful two-year period the North Carolina Congressional delegation wielded pronounced influence in national affairs, and a North Carolina editor, Josephus Daniels, served with distinction in the Wilson Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy.

The North Carolina delegation at this time consisted of two senators and ten members of the House of Representatives. Most of these North Carolinians occupied positions of high responsibility during these crucial years and proposed a substantial amount of the major legislation enacted by the two houses of Congress.

Three North Carolinians re-elected to the House of Representatives in 1916 were Hannibal L. Godwin of Dunn, Robert L. Doughton of Laurel Springs, and John H. Small of Washington. Godwin, Doughton, and Small compiled long and distinguished records of public service and each of these gentlemen chaired standing committees of the House during the Sixty-Fifth Congress.

A former Mayor of Dunn and member of the North Carolina State Senate, Godwin in April 1917 was beginning his sixth term in Congress. Between 1917 and 1919 he presided over the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Before entering the House in 1911, Doughton had served on the North Carolina Board of Agriculture, in the State Senate, and as Director of the State Prison Board. Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Agriculture Department, Doughton later authored such landmark New Deal legislation as the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and the Social Security Act of 1935.

The senior member of the North Carolina congressional delegation, Small was Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1917-1919. He authored major public works construction acts in each of the three sessions of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, accounting for one of the most ambitious federal public works programs in the nation's history. Especially noteworthy during these years was Small's advocacy of accelerated development of the Atlantic Intracoastal waterway.

The three most influential North Carolinians serving in the House during World War I were Edward W. Pou of Smithfield, Edwin Y. Webb of Shelby, and Claude Kitchin of Scotland Neck. Pou, Webb, and Kitchin spent an aggregate total of over one hundred years in federal service and were among the most renowned public figures to represent North Carolina in Congress during the twentieth century.

Pou, whose career in the House paralleled the administrations of seven presidents, relinquished the chairmanship of the Committee on Claims in 1917 to become Chairman of the powerful Committee on Rules. By virtue of his position Pou exerted considerable influence over the fate of numerous bills and resolutions submitted by other standing committees for floor consideration during the lifetime of the Sixty-Fifth Congress.

Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, 1917-1919, Webb was primarily responsible for such major internal security laws as the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition and Alien–Enemy Women Acts of 1918. He also co-authored the Export Trade (Webb-Pomerene) Act of 1918, which allowed merchants to organize associations for export trade without becoming liable for violations of the anti-trust laws.

An ardent prohibitionist, Webb in 1917 was a leader in the successful effort to insert a provision in the Food and Fuel Control (Level) Act, restricting the manufacture of alcoholic liquor during the wartime emergency, and in the same year co-authored the joint resolution proposing the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution. Webb resigned from Congress in 1919 to accept President Wilson's appointment as a Federal District Judge in North Carolina.

One of the most illustrious members of Congress during the first half of the twentieth century, Kitchin simultaneously occupied the key posts of House Majority Leader and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means between 1917 and 1919.

In April 1917 Kitchin attracted nationwide attention by vociferously opposing the declaration of war against Germany. Thereafter he assumed overall responsibility for legislation necessary to facilitate the successful prosecution of the war. Kitchin sponsored two of the most far reaching fiscal measures ever approved by Congress, the War Revenue Act and the Revenue Act of 1918, and also authored all of the various Liberty Loan acts.

At the opening of the Sixty-Fifth Congress in 1917 North Carolina's two United States Senators were Lee S. Overman of Salisbury and Furnifold M. Simmons of New Bern. Overman and Simmons were each to be elected to five terms in the Senate, thus becoming the only North Carolinians ever to serve more than four terms in that body. The dominant figure in North Carolina politics during the first third of the twentieth century, Overman and Simmons were both very prominent throughout the World War I period.

A former Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives, Overman had first been elected to the Senate in 1902. In 1917 he was Chairman of the Committee on Rules and the ranking Democratic member of the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary.

Overman worked closely with Representative Webb on internal security legislation, serving as Senate floor manager of both the Espionage and Sedition Bills. He also was appointed to the House-Senate conference committees authorized to finalize the details of two other important statutes, the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Rights Act and the Sabotage Act.

Overman's foremost legislative contribution during the Sixty-Fifth Congress was the Executive Reorganization (Overman) Act of 1918, a measure which permitted the President to coordinate or consolidate federal bureaus, agencies, and offices in order to assure greater economy and efficiency in matters relating to the conduct of the war.

Simmons in April 1917 was outranked in seniority by only two of the Senate's fifty-four Democrats and was entering his fifth year as Chairman of the prestigious Finance Committee. Generally acknowledged as the Senate's foremost authority on tariff and financial legislation, he had co-authored the Tariff (Underwood–Simmons) Act of 1913.

During World War I Simmons guided numerous tax bills through the Senate, including both the War Revenue Act and the Revenue Act of 1918. Of paramount importance was his authorship of the War Finance Corporation Act of 1918, providing financial assistance to war industries and offering loans to banks in order to cover commercial credits extended to such industries.

Most of the North Carolinians chosen to serve in the Senate and House of Representatives during the Sixty-Fifth Congress performed with notable distinction. These gentlemen compiled admirable records of public service at a crucial time in the nation's history. The North Carolina delegation was probably the most influential one in Congress throughout this exciting two year period and certainly ranks among the most outstanding in the annals of the Tar Heel State.

Old Fort Macon Campground near Atlantic Beach.

Roughing it in the Uwharrie Wildlife Management Area

Smokemont Campground in the Great Smoky Mountains

WHAT A

The Carolina Homemaker

Edited by Brenda Sargent

Communion with nature may be for the birds – it's even greater for humans. And more Tar Heels are learning each year that there is no better way to commune with all outdoors than to go camping.

Proof of the growing satisfaction to be found in "taking to the open" is found in annual increases in number of campers, campsites and sales or rentals of camping equipment in North Carolina. Increases in this state mirror advances throughout the United States.

Elasticity is the name of the camping game. No other outdoor sport or activity can match it in reasons for being, not to mention such side benefits as ease on the purse, making friends with strangers and release of pent-up tensions. The whole family can be included and the few necessary chores divided so that each member of the group has a holiday.

And once you have gotten the hang of sleeping out under the stars, you will find that this new found way of traveling will come in handy on many occasions. For instance, you want to attend a major outdoor event – the races for example – what better way to beat crowds, find a good spot to watch from, and have a little shade and respite in the midst of it all! Camping will allow you to go places that otherwise would have been unattainable due to lack of accomodations. And its fun to test your ingenuity against the challenge of the great outdoors!

Only wheels of some sort are needed to get the equipment to camp, though hikers cover miles with all necessary gear on their backs! And activities in camp are almost limitless – from just plain loafing to water sports, nature study and sometimes a history lesson.

Although the trend in camping is to greater luxury and convenience, the novice can go on a shoestring. Medium weight plastic makes a water-proof tent when suspended on a rope "ridge pole" strung between two trees. Bedrolls fashioned from blankets and sheets can be just as comfortable as the store-bought variety. And the home kitchen can spare a few pots and pans for the outdoor meals.

No special culinary skills are needed to prepare delectable foods in the open. In fact, just about any dish cooked at home can be duplicated on the camp stove or open grill, but most campers prefer simple one or two dish meals like casseroles and stews in order to have more time for other activities.

Many rental firms in North Carolina now have a full range of camping gear to let at reasonable rates: campers, tents, canopies, cots, collers, stoves, lanterns and sleeping bags. Morrow Mountain and Hanging Rock State Parks have cabins, fully equipped for six persons, which can be rented by reservation from April 15 to October 15. All essentials

AY

TO GO

are included in the rental fee except food and kitchen soaps!

And the camping equipment available for purchase is limitless. Prices and quality fit any budget. Modern tendency is for "a rough type of camping on wall-to-wall carpeting," as Jim Stephens, head of the North Carolina Recreation Commission, put it. Many campers now demand home-type conveniences in the woods – electricity for television as well as lights, sewer connections, self-help laundries. These are found more often in the privately-owned camp sites than in the publicly-owned; and the demand of the more affluent camper for luxuries is the prime reason why private camp sites have increased in number faster than those in state and national recreation areas. But, in defense of publicly-owned campgrounds, financing for improvements is more difficult to obtain.

In this state, there are nine parks where tent and/or trailer camping is allowed: Cliffs of the Neuse, Duke Power, Hanging Rock, Jones Lake, Mansonboro, Morrow Mountain, Mount Mitchell, Pettigrew and William B. Umstead (two sections). Camper days in these have increased by 3,959 in 1971 over the preceding. Camping at Kerr Reservoir rose from 900,000 persons in 1969 to 1,313,000 last year. Cape Hatteras National Seashore has six campgrounds open along the outer banks and there are more than 20 tent and/or trailer campgrounds in national forests in North Carolina.

Fees are charged at most publicly-owned camping areas, ranging from $2 per night (for four persons) at State parks to the $3 charged at Oregon Inlet, Cape Point, Salvo and Frisco in the national seashore. Private campground fees are approximately the same, depending on the number of conveniences offered. Many campgrounds are open the year-around and in most, no reservations are required. Maximum stay periods are established at the majority in order to make the sites available to more campers in peak spring-summer-fall camping season.

Specific information on public campgrounds in North Carolina may be obtained from the Division of State Parks, Box 27687, Raleigh; the Superintendent, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Manteo, 27954; Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, 50 Seventh Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, 30323; and Kerr Reservoir Commission, Route 3, Henderson 27536.

A number of directories which list privately-owned campgrounds, as well as state facilities throughout the United States are available at camping supply dealers and bookstores. In these, the private areas usually are rated by the publisher as to their facilities.

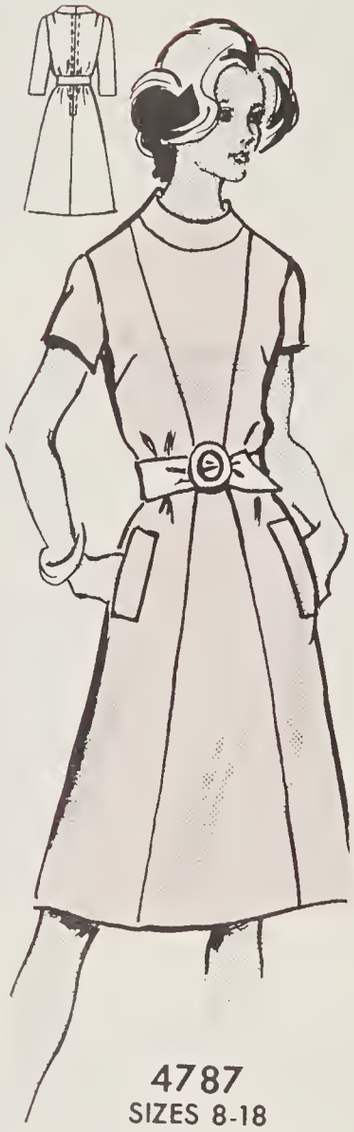
Mary Dudley Price

Camping in the Pisgah National Forest

Camping at Lake Norman near Charlotte

Backpacking on the Appalachian Trail.

FASHION FAVORITES



PRINTED PATTERN

Printed Pattern

Pattern No. 4785 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½ and 18½.
Pattern No. 9001 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.
Pattern No. 4603 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.
Pattern No. 4568 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8.
Pattern No. 9293 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.
Pattern No. 4787 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern. Be sure to include your full address, zip code and pattern size.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Booklet on Home Plumbing Care

Make simple repairs yourself. Send 25 cents and an 8 cent stamp for a booklet titled "Plumbing Care & Repair." Write to: Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Information Bureau, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Soothe a Sunburn

If your sunburn is really bad, one of the safest things to use is milk and water compresses – half milk and half water, chilled. Saturate gauze and lay on the affected areas. Should there be any swelling, eruption or fever, see a doctor.

Clean Toaster – Safely

The bottom of each toaster has a section that can be opened for removal of accumulated crumbs. Always unplug the toaster before cleaning the crumb tray, to avoid the possibility of touching a live terminal or connection inside.

Prevent Rust

Use just a small amount of white vaseline on metal flash light caps for easy removal; there will be no rust formed on the rim.

Tax Return Copy

As a matter of self-protection, keep your income tax return for at least three years from April 15. Keeping a duplicate of the return as well as your supporting records, receipts and cancelled checks, will make it easier to prove income and deductions if you're ever called upon to do so by the Internal Revenue Service, notes Mrs. Justine Rozier, extension home management specialist, North Carolina State University.

If you have any helpful hints or special information that you would like to share with other readers, send them to: About the House, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

KITCHEN CORNER

This month's recipe has a name that will probably bring all sorts of delicious thoughts to mind: luaus . . . The Fourth of July . . . bright summer clothes . . . tropical climates.

Now when a cake can inspire all of that before even the first bite, it has to be a winner! And Mrs. Richard E. Matthews who sent us the recipe for "Hawaiian Supreme Cake" knew we wouldn't be able to resist it as a mid-summer dessert.

Mrs. Matthews and her husband own and operate Matthews Market and Grill near Whispering Pines. They also own a farm which is served by Central EMC and now operated by their youngest son.

If you have a favorite recipe that you would like to share through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about the recipe, your family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Richard E. Matthews, Rt. 3, Box 91, Carthage, N.C. 28327

Hawaiian Supreme Cake

1 Lemon Supreme Cake mix
1 small box vanilla pudding mix
4 eggs
3/4 cups salad oil
1 10 oz. bottle 7-Up

Sift cake mix and pudding together. Add eggs one at a time, then salad oil, then 7-Up. Mix all together and pour into three 9 inch pans. Bake at 325 degrees for 30-35 minutes.

Filling

1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple drained
3 slightly beaten eggs
1-¼ sticks margarine
3 heaping Tbs. flour
1 can Angel flake coconut
1-½ cups granulated sugar

Combine all ingredients except coconut in a pan. Cook on medium heat stirring until thick. Remove from heat and stir in coconut. Allow filling to cool until slightly warm and spread between layers.

NEEDLE CRAFT

No. 7085. Peacock high lighted with gold and silver. Embroider in simple stitches.

No. 7283. Mother and daughter look-alike crocheted vests. Quick and easy.

No. 7278. This graceful princess line dress is enhanced with embroidery on the front panel.

No. 7094. Knit a quicky shell. Join 2 or 3 colors add a fringe and pair off with shorts.

Send 75 cents (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Needlecraft Dept., Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. Print your name, address, zip code and pattern number. Add 25 cents for Air Mail and Special Handling.

CONSUMER NEWS

This article has been prepared with the assistance of the North Carolina State Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division. If you have a complaint or information about unfair or deceptive trade practices, notify the Consumer Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

FAKE PUZZLE CONTESTS SWINDLE HUNDREDS. The Consumer Protection Division warns North Carolinians not to be taken in by fake puzzle contests which have swindled hundreds of persons in other states recently. These contests are advertised in magazines or through the mail. They promise prizes of thousands of dollars. Some contests lure people into participating by promising "Big money without spending one cent." Some of these contests offer the first puzzle free. Others require contestants to pay an entry fee of two to five dollars for the first set of puzzles.

When contestants have sent in the completed puzzles they have been informed they were tied for first prize and would have to send more money, usually three to seven dollars, for a "tie-breaker" puzzle. The first few puzzles are extremely simple but they become increasingly more difficult. Inevitably, after the contestant has invested a lot of money, there comes the nearly impossible puzzle.

Many of these contests are under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Attorneys General of several states. The Consumer Protection Division advises residents not to spend money to participate in puzzle contests that promise fantastic prizes. Let us know if you believe you have been a victim of this kind of scheme, or if you have seen advertisements for puzzle contests in North Carolina publications which you think are deceptive or untrue.

FREE VACATIONS COST MONEY. If you have been to a fair, boat show or restaurant recently perhaps you have been given a card that says: "Register now for a free vacation in Florida." These cards are distributed by companies tied in with a land sales promotion. Some "vacation" offers include discounts on meals, sight-seeing tours or even tickets to Disney World. If you sign the card and return it you will receive a letter in the mail shortly informing you that your lucky number has been selected and that you are a "winner."

The "winners" of these "free vacations" are required to pay a registration fee of fifteen to twenty dollars. The Consumer Protection Division wants North Carolina residents who may be planning to take advantage of a "free vacation" offer, to understand that these "vacations" are not absolutely free. The so-called "free vacation" does not include transportation or meals. The vacation certificate simply allows a person to take advantage of the use of a hotel or motel room at reduced rates.

Since these promotions are almost always in conjunction with the sale of land, a person will be urged to take time out of his schedule to attend a land sales promotion. We want North Carolinians to know that a person is under no obligation to attend any meeting, land promotion sales pitch or guided tour.

The State of Florida, recently enacted legislation to control land sales promotion companies, through registration of the land promoters. All "vacation" certificates that are registered with the State of Florida have a prefix "AD" that appears before the "vacation certificate" number. This indicates that the promoters are registered with the State of Florida. If you are planning to take advantage of this kind of offer, check your registration card to make sure the letters "AD" preceed the registration number. If they do not appear before the number, the Consumer Protection Division advises you not to do business with that company. If you have a problem with a land promotion company, send your complaint to the Consumer Protection Division. We work closely with government agencies in Florida and other states to help resolve consumer problems.

For Buyers And Sellers

Rep. Richard Clark made a good point in regard to the consumer protection law he authored at a meeting of the North Carolina Consumers Council in Raleigh (in May).

"If it doesn't get understood by the people, it won't help us," Clark said.

The State Representative from Monroe, who is the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, explained the 1971 consumer protection statute as "an attempt to reach the broadest number of people possible."

The law, he said, "will help everyone, including merchants, in the state." The law offers protection for consumers in such areas as warranties, cost of credit, mobile homes, transfer deeds, rebates on credit insurance and other matters vitally affecting the life of most North Carolinians.

It is not a perfect law. It does not go far enough and it does not cover enough services and goods. But it offers a long needed protection in many fields for most consumers.

We agree with Rep. Clark, however, that not enough people understand what the law does, and that includes merchants and others who deal with the consuming public as well as those who buy. The law protects those who sell as well as those who buy. We suspect that a big majority of people know little or nothing about the bill, and we think it would be to the advantage of everyone concerned if everyone was told about the law's provisions, even its existence.

Chambers of commerce and merchants associations would be performing a valuable service if they would undertake such an educational project.

Editorial by **Sam Ragan**, *The Pilot*, **Southern Pines.**

(Chambers of commerce, merchants associations, banks, businesses and organizations can implement Mr. Ragan's suggestion by distributing illustrated pamphlets explaining how the Buyer Protection Law works. These may be ordered at cost ($3.50 per 100) from: N.C. Consumers Council, P.O. Box 1982, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. For single copies, send a dime and a self-addressed business-size envelope bearing an 8 cent stamp.)

POET'S CORNER

VERSES FROM OUR READERS

The Torch Is Ours

I hear the beat of distant drums,
An echo from the past.
The muted cadence faintly comes
And then the muskets blast.
I hear a frightened horse's neigh,
A cannon's mighty peal,
The cries that permeate the fray
And clashing steel on steel.
The fallen lie in death resigned,
The brave who won't return,
To those in lonely watch behind.
Yet Freedom's torch will burn.
I fancy statesmen burly, brave,
Expounding dreams they cherish.
With vim they court a martyr's grave
And freedom shall not perish!
The many years have come and gone
With muskets turned to rust.
Descendants, we are living on,
Though flesh has turned to dust.
Preserving freedom bodes a task.
I hear and see a wraith.
The torch is ours and so I ask,
can we but keep the faith?

Paul Ellis Bowman
Hickory

Sons, My Three

My sons, all three, are sitting here now, close by me.
When I look at them I wonder with love in my heart, what will they someday be?
A poet, an artist, or athlete, or one a doctor, or preacher maybe.
Whatever they might turn out to be, I wish them all happiness, and insight to see, the joy they can bring others and live successfully.

Clara Wyatt
Rt. 1, Wilson

My Dog

Once I had a little dog
I loved with all my heart,
But I knew the time would come
When we would have to part.
For many years I stayed away
I missed the old home town,
But most of all I longed to see
My folks and my old hound.
When I returned to the old home place,
My dog was old and gray.
He looked at me and seemed to say
I hope you are home to stay.
Now my little dog is gone
And I feel so very sad
As I recall those happy days
When I was just a lad.

Mrs. H.C. Bennett
Rt. 1, Morganton

My Treasure Chest

I have a chest of treasures.
It doesn't contain a dime,
For its contents have more value than money;
They all were purchased with time.
I have hoarded my fondest memories
From carefree childish play
And even now in grandmotherhood,
I'm still putting treasures away.

Mrs. Edna Sawyer
Havelock

Litter Is a Loveless Heart

If you will only look around,
You'll see the things I have found;
The beautiful things that come from God:
The flowers and the grass so green,
Birds that sing in trees serene.
And then the things that mankind bring:
Things like litter – it's just a part
Of what comes from a loveless heart,
As do wars because man can't agree
Everyone should be treated equally.

Doris Cannady
Rt. 1, Garland

Who? Me?

The summer sun is shining bright;
But in my heart there is no light.
The deed I accomplished was such a disgrace,
I must go away and hide my face.
I must repent and ask for forgiveness,
For what I did was none of my business.

Elizabeth Dalton
Sparta

The Old Mill

When I went to visit Grandpa,
he had an old corn mill,
nestled near the mountain
down under the green hill.
I couldn't wait til' summer
to play down in the lane,
such a lovely place to live
and help Pa grind the grain.
Water squeezed through rocks
to turn the old corn mill,
it would trickle down to turn
the wooden wheel.
The water sang a gay song as
it turned the wheel steady
to grind the grain into meal
for baking when it was ready.
Grandpa slowly passed on to
receive his glorious crown,
the old mill is still standing
without a squaking sound.

Joann Denton
Morganton

The Sounds of Night

In the night I lie
awake and listen
to the sounds of night.
I can hear a car on a
road far away, and
To a night bird call.
I can almost hear the
night come alive and
almost hear the night
air floating through the room.
I can hear the wind
blowing through the
trees and hear the
wolves howling in the dark
I can hear an owl when
he preys upon his
food for the night.
And if I listen very
careful I can
almost hear the night
turn to day.

Jo Ann Knight
Rt. 1, Laurinburg

In the Summer's Day

In the summer's day
I spent my time far away
In grandmother's land of farming and canning,
Of swimming and tanning,
Of smells of apples spicy and sweet
And the johnny cake treat . . .
Everything's well
And Aunt Lola
Rings the dinner bell.

Lillie S. Jackson
Rt. 1, Kenly

God Is Real

If what you say is true
And God is really dead,
Take a seed within your grasp
Make a flower instead.
Make it blossom full and free
Each petal in perfect form,
Make it so the world can see
From your hand life is born.

David M. Kime
Rt. 1, Kings Mtn.

Peaceful Rivers

The wind blows through my hair as I sit on the hillside and watch the river go by.
The leaves are very colored as I scan the country side.
Country roads beside the river make it look so peaceful and quiet.
As I sit in wonder, the peaceful river moves along.
It makes me think of the river of life.
O, What beauty there is here!

Richard Calhoun
Creston

Should High Schools Do Away With Exams

"I think schools should have small exams throughout the semester, but more importantly, the students should be graded by how they speak up and discuss subjects in class, and how they take part in school activities. Exams can't tell anything about a person, but the way a person takes part in the activities can."

Terrie Clark
Route 1, Box 87
Connelly Springs

Terrie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark. Terrie is a freshman at George Hildebran School and her hobbies are sewing and playing the piano.

"I think exams should be done away with. Too much emphasis is placed on exams in most schools. A student finds himself studying for a grade, not to learn. True, exams are a means of measuring one's knowledge, but they are not always accurate. The mere thought of taking the exam frightens some to the point they can't possibly do well. If exams were omitted, we would find more students wanting to learn and not just trying to get good grades. Doing away with exams would be a step in the betterment of education."

Kay Rivenbark
Rt. 1, Box 66
Burgaw

Kay is a sophomore at Burgaw High and she enjoys playing the piano, reading and spectator sports. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Rivenbark, are served by Four County EMC.

"I think exams are very essential in all schools and school levels. They give the student a chance to challenge himself, and to find his weak points on the subject. They also encourage studying, which is the starting point of a good education."

Rebecca Denise Smith
Rt. 7, Box 394
Morganton

Rebecca is 15 and a freshman at Oak Hill High School and her hobbies include cooking, swimming and sports. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Smith, are served by Rutherford EMC.

"No. We need the exams to keep us alerted to what we are learning. If we are college bound students and not meeting the requirements, we will then know about it after an exam. An exam is a summary of our school work for the semester. If we are failing a required subject that would be needed to graduate or enter college, we would know what we need to put more time and effort into. I also think that we should have good school counselors who can advise us what courses to take and, after looking at our exams, tell us what we need to improve in."

Jacquelyn Spruill
6300 Shelby Lane
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Jacquelyn is 15 and will be entering the 10th grade in September. She is a member of the school band, teaches piano and is in charge of the junior choir at her church. Jacquelyn plans to enter college and major in music. Her family owns a second home in Edenton and are served by Albemarle EMC.

TEEN ROUNDTABLE

"Could money being spent on moon explorations be spent here on earth in a better way?"

This question was submitted by Ann Davis of Valle Crucis, N.C. Ann is 15 and a freshman at Watauga High School. She in interested in anything that will help clean up the environment. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Davis, are served by Blue Ridge EMC.

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602 at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself – your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.
If you want to submit a question, send it along and for each one used the sender will get a $5 check.

The Right Way To Get Action

If you, as a consumer, have a complaint, make sure you are a good complainer.

Instead of badmouthing a product to just anyone, tell your story directly to the seller or the manufacturer, suggests Mrs. Justine J. Rozier, extension home management specialist, North Carolina State University.

Most companies give personal attention to consumer complaints and set up costly systems to give a prompt, courteous reply, the specialist adds.

But sometimes they can't. They just don't have enough information about your dissatisfaction.

So when writing a company or returning a product by mail, do your best to include the following:

Try to find the proper name of the company, the right department, address and zip code. Improperly addressed letters get delayed.

Write a business-like letter. Keep a duplicate copy, even if you write the letter by hand.

Give brand name, the model number, the size, color and any other information that will help to identify the product.

Try to explain exactly what is wrong. If you are returning a product, send it in the original package if possible. Include your name, address, zip code and telephone number on all correspondence.

If, by any chance you do not hear from the company, send a second letter. Most companies try to acknowledge complaints within two or three weeks. If you do not receive a reply, you might wish to consult with your local Better Business Bureau or the Consumer Protection Division of the State Attorney General's Office.

Making an intelligent complaint sometimes requires courtesy, courage and patience. It also demands keeping accurate records of purchase dates and prices, use and care instructions and model numbers.

But it is one way to be a better consumer.

Jan Christensen

Tax Farming: A Loss Is a Gain

Is it possible to make money farming?

The answer seems to be "no" if you are rich and have other sources of income.

The poor profit-making ability of rich farmers is revealed by income statistics published by the Internal Revenue Service.

One person who has examined the statistics is Dr. C.R. Pugh, extension specialist in charge of farm management and public affairs at North Carolina State University.

"I found that people in the lower income brackets are much more likely to report a profit from farming than people who have higher incomes for all sources," Dr. Pugh said.

For example:

— There were 103 people in the United States with a farm business who reported an adjusted gross income of $1 million or over. But only 15 of these millionaire farmers — about 14 percent — said they made a profit from farming.

— There were about 170,000 people with farm businesses who reported an adjusted gross income of $3,000 or less. About 125,000 of these low-income farmers, or around 73 percent, reported some profit from farming.

"Over all, I found that 32 percent of all farmers reported losing money on their farm operations," Dr. Pugh said. "But over 80 percent of those in the upper income brackets — $200,000 and above — said they lost money farming."

Are the rich such poor farmers? Or are they using their farms to offset income from other sources?

Farming is a financially hazardous occupation. Even top commercial farmers are likely to suffer losses in some years because of prices, weather and other uncertainties. Moreover, a lot of people mix farming with other interests.

"Sure, you have professional people who own farms," Dr. Pugh said. "But you also have textile workers and other people in the lower income brackets who do part-time farming."

Although the statistics cited by Dr. Pugh were compiled from tax returns filed for years preceding passage of the 1969 Tax Reform Act, a study prepared last month by Washington columnist Jay Richter for Co-op News Service shows "tax-loss farming" still pays off. His study shows some 20,800 taxpayers with incomes of $50,000 and more claimed $241 million in farming losses. This $241 million must be made up by others, including farmers who depend on farming for a living. "Can tax-loss farming be stopped?" Richter says, "Yes, by preventing the non-farmer from employing three provisions of present tax law in agricultural ventures: Capital gains; income averaging, and the offsetting of non farm income with farm losses."

NEED A HOME?
What if there was a company
...that sold homes...and trusted people...especially do it yourselfers ...who were short on cash, handy with a hammer, and long on ambition...WHAT IF that company sold low cost, high quality, pre cut homes...with step by step instructions. WHAT IF they were more interested in your promise to make rent size payments...than in how much cash you could pay down. Would this plan help you? There is one Company...only one...with just such a plan...THE MILES PLAN ...our free Home Plan book explains it.
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POPULATION TURNAROUND IN THE RURAL SOUTH

An analysis by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Outmigration continues in the rural South but the tide has been turning in recent years and the potential to retain the present population has improved.

When the wave of migration from rural America built to a crest in the 1950's, rural counties of the South were the biggest losers of all.

Between 1950 and 1960, they had a net outmigration of more than 4 million—considering people who moved into the region as well as those who moved out. So great was the drain that it about offset the natural increase in the South's rural populace.

Then in the 1960's, at the height of public concern over the region's outmigration, population trends took some unexpected turns. The rural South after 1960 was not being depopulated to the extent many people believed—a fact which only came to light in the 1970 Population Census.

The census showed that the South's nonmetropolitan population actually grew nearly 6 percent during 1960-70. Most southern States had nonmetropolitan population gains of between 1 and 9 percent.

More significantly, the net outmigration from the rural South had waned to 1.5 million in 1960-70, a decline of over 60 percent from the 1950's. Total outmigration in the rest of the Nation's rural areas did not slow as much.

Many southern counties even reversed their population flow in the sixties. They had a collective increase of tens of thousands of new residents.

The Ozark-Ouachita region was the most dramatic example of population turnaround—embracing the northwestern half of Arkansas and the eastern fourth of Oklahoma. After losing 231,000 people in the 1950's through outmigration, and declining in population by 117,000, this region recovered all of the decline in the 1960's. It not only retained the equivalent of its natural increase in population, but it also attracted a net of 83,000 new residents.

The turnabout happened for several reasons, including a spurt in manufacturing employment and construction of large reservoirs that led to recreation and retirement developments.

The lower Tennessee Valley was another place that reversed the tide of outmigration during the sixties. There, the main stimulus appears to have been the arrival of industry jobs.

Some parts of the rural South did not do as well. Several areas continued to have population drains in the 1960's.

In the Southern Appalachian Coal Fields, population fell about 16 percent after a 19-percent loss in the 1960's. But outmigration dropped from around 476,000 in the fifties to 267,000 in the sixties.

In the Mississippi Delta, population actually dipped more in the 1960's (by 9 percent) than in the previous decade (under 8 percent).

The situation looks different when outmigration is expressed as a percentage of the population, however. The outmigration rate dropped from 31 percent of the population in the 1950's to 26 percent in the 1960's. The reason for the higher population loss was the falling birth rate. In the 1960's the excess of births over deaths diminished by a third, and thus did not offset as much outmigration as before.

The story was much the same in the tobacco areas of the Carolina Coastal Plain, where population gained 4 percent in the fifties but lost .5 percent in the sixties. Outmigration, however, declined by a fourth.

The ERS demographer who reported these observations also noted that the counties with the most outmigration and population decline had certain traits in common.

The likelihood of outmigration and shrinking populations was high when a county had at least a third of its workers engaged in industries of decreasing employment—agriculture, mining, railroads, and domestic services. Three-fourths of these

counties had population declines. Where less than a third of all workers were in these industries, three-fourths of the counties grew in population.

Another trait linked with population change was the racial composition of an area. If blacks made up at least 40 percent of a county's residents, population was likely to decline regardless of whether a third or more of the workers were in agriculture, etc. The smaller volume and lower rate of outmigration from Southern nonmetropolitan areas in the sixties showed up almost entirely in the white population. The white population increased nearly 9 percent and had a net outmigration of only about 123,000 people, or just .6 (six-tenths) percent.

What The Agriculture Census Shows in N.C.

By John Baker

Here is a quick sketch of the average North Carolina farm and farmer as they entered the 1970's. Statistics come from the recently published 1969 Census of Agriculture. To avoid unnecessary chronological details, this report is written as though today is the last day of 1969.

It is the end of 1969. In North Carolina there are 119,000 farms, 20% less than in 1964. Since 1935, North Carolina has lost 182,000 farms.

About 109,000 have gone out of the farming business altogether. About 73,000 have been absorbed by other farms.

While the number of farms in the state has gone down their average size has gone up.

In 1935 the average North Carolina farm was 66 acres; in 1964 it was 97 acres; and in 1969, 107 acres, of which about 30 acres produced crops in 1969. Some farms, of course, are larger. There are 800 farms of more than 1,000 acres. Seventy spreads owned by "city-type" corporations average about 1,100 acres, and almost a thousand family-type corporation farms average out at 340 acres.

Of the 66,000 farms with sales of more than $2,500 (the remaining 53,000 account for only about 4% of total sales), 40,000 are tobacco farms, getting at least half their income from this one crop; 6500 are livestock farms, 3400 grain farms; 4800 dairy farms and 2500 dairy farms. About 4,000 are classed as "general" farms, with no one product accounting for as much as half the farm's income.

Tobacco is King in North Carolina – and North Carolina is King in tobacco. North Carolina farms produce more dollars worth of tobacco than any other crop and more pounds of tobacco than any other state, with a 1969 harvest of 675 million pounds. Half of all the farms and two-thirds of the commercial farms grow tobacco.

The state ranks third in peanut production, with 340 million pounds harvested this year. Only Georgia and Texas produce more. Half the farms grow corn, and the crop was 78 million bushels. One farm in 15 over the state grows cotton, and the 1969 crop was 115,000 bales. Soybeans rank second to corn in total acreage, and the state's soybean crop was 19 million bushels.

A look at livestock shows about 400,000 head of cattle and two and a third million hogs sent to market during the year, a big increase in hogs over five years earlier.

The number of milk cows dropped from 197,000 in 1964 to 143,000 in 1969, with family cows accounting for most of the decrease.

Poultry keeps growing in importance in North Carolina, with 14 million laying hens at the end of 1969 and over 250,000,000 broilers sold during the year.

North Carolina farm products in 1969 brought in almost $1.2 billion, an increase of about 18% over 1964, primarily because of increased production of broilers and eggs. Total returns for crops were $81 million lower than in 1964; even so North Carolina farmers received more money from tobacco than from any other product, well over $400 million. Poultry and eggs brought in almost $300 million; livestock about $130 million; milk $80 million; grains $106 million. Government payments added $35 million to farm income.

If total farm sales have gone up from 1964, costs have gone up even more. Costs in 1969 totaled about $893 million, one-third more than in 1964.

Over 25% went for such items as taxes, insurance and interest.

Most North Carolina farmers own at least part of the land they operate. About 76,000 own all their land, an average of 93 acres; 26,000 own part and rent part of their farms, averaging 170 acres; only 17,000 rent all their land, averaging about 60 acres. The number of full owners increased by about 5,000 during the past five years, while the number of farmers renting all their land decreased by 22,000. The tenancy rate of 15% is the lowest in history.

The average North Carolina farmer works a farm worth (according to his own evaluation) about $36,000, about 40% more than in 1964.

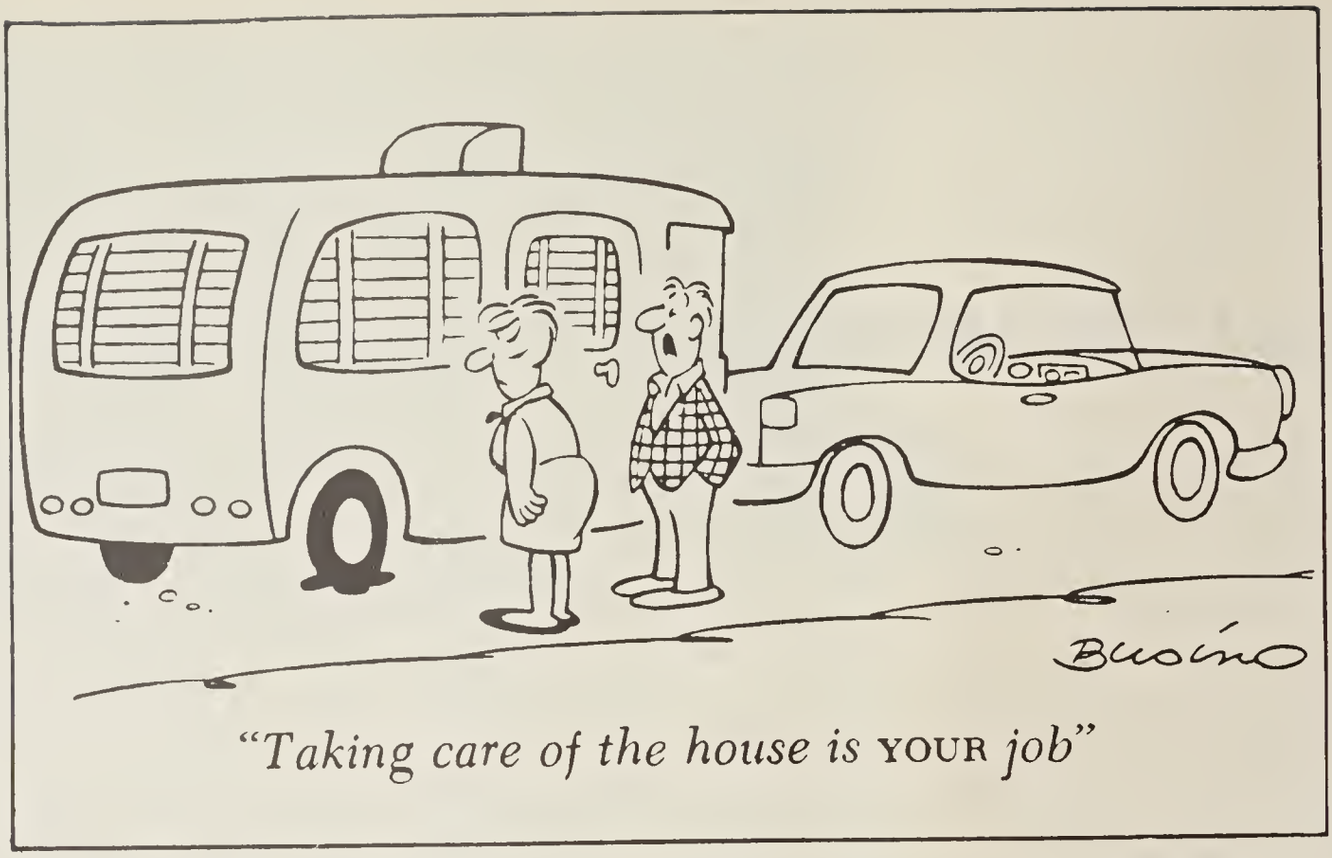
As a statistical average he has nine-tenths of a car, five-sixths of a truck and one and a quarter tractors. (About one-third of the farmers have no car; 40 percent have no truck; one-fourth have no tractor.) He values his rolling stock and other farm equipment at about $7,500. A good share of the machines are of fairly recent vintage, with about half the cars and trucks and a third of the tractors less than five years old.

The average farmer is at 52.4 years old, two and a half years older than the state average in 1964.

In 1969 the average North Carolina farmer spent $7,500 to produce crops and animals worth $10,000. He collected more money than in 1964, about 40% more, but his expenses jumped more than 70%.

More than half of North Carolina farmers worked at least a few days off the farm during the year, and 46,000 of them, about 40%, worked at least 100 days at jobs off the farm. And, about one farmer in five does not live on the farm he operates.

The Census Bureau has published a report for each county that gives several hundred statistical facts about farming in the county, and another with state totals and averages. Copies may be obtained for 25¢ each from: Publications Office, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.



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Graduation Pictures

It was graduation day, and mom was trying to take a picture of her son in a cap and gown posed with his father.

"Let's try to make this look natural," she said. "Junior, put your arm around your dad's shoulder."

The father answered, "If you want it to look natural, why not have him put his hand in my pocket?"

Open Spaces

A little boy was sitting behind a baldheaded man at church, who was scratching the fringe of hair on one side of his bald spot. The old gentleman kept it up so long that at last the little boy became interested, and leaning over said:

"Say mister, you'll never catch him there. Why don't you run him out in the open?"

The Horse Thief

He was a locally notorious horse thief. Had been caught dead to rights. Good citizens of the town were all set to do business when a sharp young lawyer who had just come to town asked that he be permitted to defend the thief.

Since they knew they were going to hang the scoundrel anyway, the citizens thought such a defense would add a little to the entertainment. They approved.

The young lawyer shucked his coat and for two hours he orated in the most flowery and persuasive language. When he finished there wasn't a dry eye in the crowd of tough cow pokes. Some were swearing they would hang any guy who accused the thief of being a thief.

The scoundrel was released and that night the lawyer looked him up. He demanded the truth. "Did you really steal that horse?"

"I must be cracking up," said the horse thief. "I really thought I had stole that horse until I heard you speak. But since then I just don't think I coulda done such a thing."

The Fur Coat

"Well, madam, why don't you wish to serve on the jury?" asked the judge.

"I'm opposed to capital punishment."

"But this is merely a case in which a wife is suing her husband for an accounting. It seems she gave him $500 to pay down on a handsome fur coat, and he is alleged to have lost the money at poker."

The woman juror spoke up promptly: "I'll serve. Maybe I'm wrong about capital punishment."

Expo '72 Crafts Fair

If you are interested in handicrafts, you don't want to miss the 1972 Crafts Exposition Fair in Morehead City, N.C. It will be held at the Morehead City Armed Forces Service Center (Armory) on U.S. Hwy. 70, in Carteret County. This event will begin Saturday, July 15, from 1:00-9:00 p.m. and on Sunday, July 16, from 1:00-6:00 p.m.

The public is invited to attend and see the many skilled craftsmen and youth demonstrate, sell and display their many quality crafts.

More than 5,000 persons visited the fair in 1971, representing several states. Nine counties of the Neuse Area Development Association, and their supporting Agricultural Extension Services, are sponsoring this craft fair annually.

Everyone is invited, so don't miss an opportunity to see traditional and modern quality crafts handmade.

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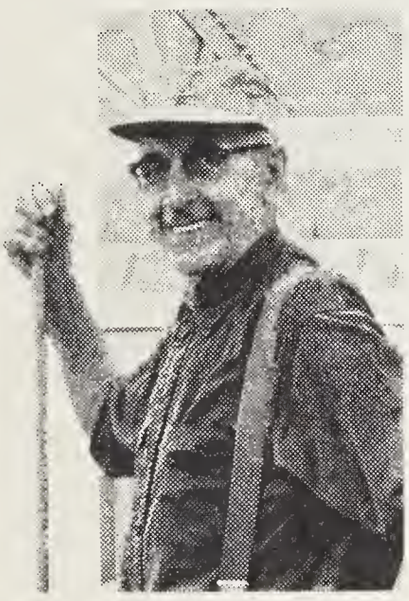

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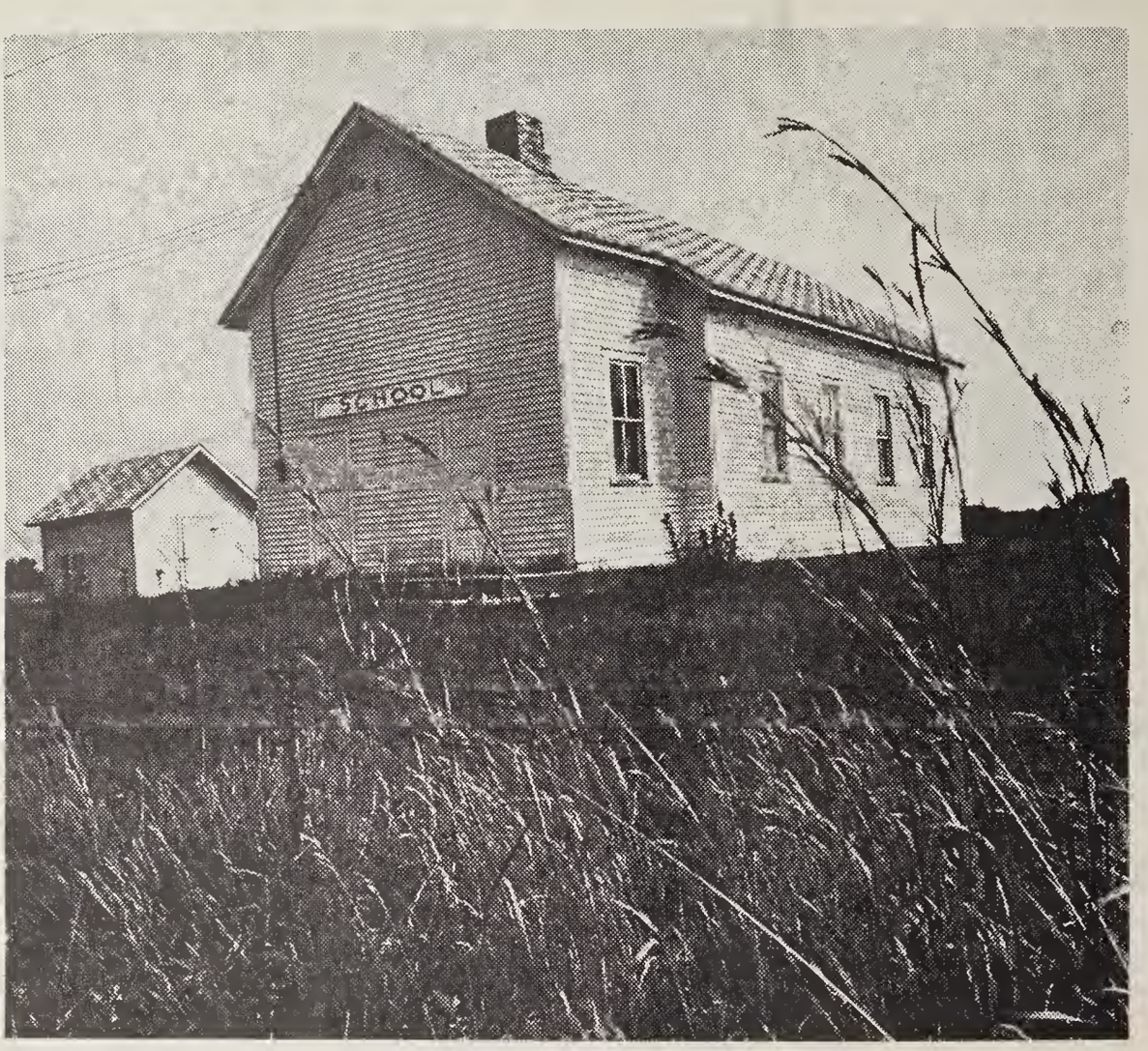

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